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out. The authors devote chapters to What is a Home For? The Basis of Efficiency, Chance versus the Budget, First Aid to the Budget-Maker, Home Administration, The Home and the Market, Training the Consumer, Launching the Child, Savings and Efficiency. Some of the material in these chapters has been published in the various periodicals from time to time. The brilliancy of the authors' style and the sane social point of view set forth, should go towards popularizing budget making by families of the middle class.

From an analysis of seventy-six family budgets and other available data, the authors come to the conclusion that \$1,200 is the financial minimum for social efficiency for an American family consisting of father, mother, and three children under working age (p. 29). "No budget will make an income of less than \$1,000 enough for bare health and decency; it cannot spend one dollar twice" (p. 77).

In the chapter on the Cost of Children, the authors point out that an analysis of many budgets shows that costs "increase from \$100 for a child between three and five, to \$128 when the child is seven years old, \$180 when it is between ten and twelve, and \$212 when it is between fourteen and sixteen. They are based on the uncertain costs of middle-class standards, on the varying demands for health, and education, and a start in life" (p. 211).

The authors are constantly calling attention to the fact that brains and muscle as well as money outlay must be considered when one is discussing costs. The crux of the problem is significantly expressed when the authors state that "the most serious unanswered question in the development of home efficiency is—not whether people can afford to have children, but whether society can afford to have those people who are intelligent enough to count the cost, go without them" (p. 235).

The study is summed up thus: "So long as women do not do the work set for them to do, and men make business a gamble and a sport, our homes cannot be efficient. Business is woman's affair as much as man's. The home is man's affair as much as woman's. What we need to-day is the domestication of business and the socialization of the home" (p. 292).

The value of the book could have been greatly enhanced for the serious student of family budgets by a preface describing the methods employed in gathering and checking up the budgets. Furthermore, the appendix which contains an excellent tabulated summary of the seventy-six family budgets should also contain typical questionnaires sent out or used personally by the authors.

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The Catholic Encyclopedia. Vols. XIII (pp. xv, 800) and XIV (pp. xv, 800). Price, \$6.00 each. New York: Robert Appleton Company, 1912.

A large number of articles of general interest find a place in these two volumes which discuss topics included alphabetically between Revelation and Simon. While it happens that those of a purely historical character are not numerous, several that come under this heading will repay serious consideration as giving the Church's interpretation of famous events. Such are M. Goyau's summing up of the French Revolution and Burton's English Revolution of 1688; St. Bar-

tholomew's Day; Savonarola and his reform agitation; the formation and history of the States of the Church and their final occupation by Italy; a sketch of the various Schisms in the Church, some twenty-three in number, with separate articles on the separation of the Eastern and Western Churches and on the Great Schism in the West in the fourteenth century. The thirty pages devoted to an account of the Society of Jesus is most acceptable, giving as it does the constitution and regulations of the Society, a sketch of each of its generals, a history of the Jesuits in each country where they have been established, a list of all their periodicals and the statistics of the Society for 1912. A section is devoted to examining and answering the various objections that have been raised to the Jesuits and a separate article discusses the Spiritual Exercises of St. Ignatius. The explanation of the reasons for the suppression of the society seems hardly adequate in that it scarcely does justice to the political considerations that lay back of the demand.

In Vol. XIII the word "Rome" gives rise to a number of interesting articles—Roman Colleges, Roman Congregations (that of the Propaganda being merely mentioned, as it was discussed separately in a previous volume), Roman Curia outside the regular Congregations, Roman Rite, and the topography, general history and present condition of the city itself together with its churches and monuments. Of the various races which find a place in these two volumes the Slavs offer most material of interest. After discussing the ethnic problems involved, a classification of the various Slavic peoples is given and the present condition is discussed of the Russians, Poles, Sorbs, Bohemians, Slovaks, Croats, Serbs and others scattered in various countries, and valuable information is given as to the Slavs in America—the numbers and distribution of the various branches of the race, their religious organization, economic condition, etc.

Among articles of a general character are especially to be noted Slavery, by Paul Allard, giving the Church's attitude to this institution in ancient and modern times; Schools, a general history of Catholic schools, with the policy and attitude of the church and the state regarding education, especially in the British Empire and the United States; Secret Societies, a sort of supplement to the earlier article on Free Masonry; Socialism, a general history of the movement in different countries with a criticism of its underlying spirit from a Catholic point of view showing its incompatibility with the theories of the church. This is followed by an excellent bibliography of both Catholic and socialistic writers on the history and doctrines of socialism. The attitude of the Catholic Church toward the state and toward modern thought is interestingly set forth in the articles on State and Church, Toleration, Science and the Church. In these it would appear that there has been no essential change from the medieval attitude except in so far as this has been necessitated by the changed conditions under which the church is obliged to carry on its work.

The biographical articles continue, as in earlier volumes, to be a feature of the encyclopædia. The number of sketches for which a place has been found is astonishing and the work is a storehouse of information about Catholics of all countries and times. The amount of space allotted to the various biographies is not, however, always in proportion to the importance of the subjects; as when

Chief Justice Taney is given more space than Talleyrand or Görres is allotted three columns while Tillemont is assigned scarcely more than half a column.

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COMAN, KATHARINE. *Economic Beginnings of the Far West*. Vols. I and II.

Pp. xxviii, 868. Price, \$2.00 each. New York: Macmillan Company, 1912.

These volumes are the product of several years of investigation and research during which the author traversed much of the trans-Mississippi West and had access to the more important historical collections of that region. As a result of this travel and study we have here gathered together a great amount of data on the "Economic Beginnings of the Far West." The first volume is devoted to "Explorers and Colonizers," although it includes only a portion of the American colonization. In part I, The Spanish Occupation (1542-1846), the author, after introducing the well-known route to the Orient and telling of the Spanish search for the seven cities of Ciboba, proceeds to consider the colonization of Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico and California. Of the twenty-two pages devoted to Texas, one-half are given over to "the coming of the Americans," but this only to the beginnings of the "coming," for the American colonization of Texas comprises chapter IV of part III. Seventy-one pages describe the Spanish Occupation of California (1769-1840). Part II traces the Russian, English and Spanish explorations on the Northwest Coast and takes up on the western bank of the Mississippi the French, English and American search for the western sea. The remaining pages of this volume are given over to a résumé of the rise and decline of the fur trade, and these eighty-six pages justify the title of this ambitious work. In volume two the advance of the settlers into Missouri, Iowa, and Texas is discussed as a preliminary to the transcontinental migration which results in the acquisition of Oregon and the conquest of California. Dropping for a time the consideration of these movements achieved by the "desire to better material conditions," Miss Coman presents an excellent chapter on the Mormon migration. The economic beginnings of these pilgrims are brought with particular clearness before our eyes. As in the portion devoted to the Spanish occupation the most thorough discussion of this volume is of California. Forty-two pages are then given over to what is termed "Free Land and Free Labor" in which we are plunged rather abruptly into a discussion of slavery as an economic factor and which includes a rapid summary of the political developments in reference to the settlement of the territories. The volume concludes with brief reference to the Pacific Railway and the Homestead Act.

The reader is impressed with the variety of material drawn upon, but in lieu of footnotes he finds that the numeral at the end of quotation or extract refers to a note amid a mass of notes placed between the pages of the text and the bibliography. These numerals run as high as sixty-nine in chapter three of the second volume and when one finds no chapter references at page headings and of necessity must turn forward to discover chapter number (being careful also to note the part) before he may turn back to read the more extended extract or to discover the authority, he is tempted to believe that the notes were not intended